



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tery of the Dog was but a small matter bigger than the Crural Arteries of the former Dog. This shews, that the Styptick Quality of these Tinctures is very inconsiderable ; and that *Helvetius's* Tincture is rather better than Dr. *Eaton's*, if there is any Difference at all ; though that, I believe, was owing to the Brandy, for my Brandy was stronger than Dr. *Eaton's*.

I enquired for the Dog the next Morning, and found him alive and well, only hanging his Head on one Side, which proceeded from the Muscles being cut through.

VI. *Matariarum quarundam gravitates Specificæ, diversis temporibus ad varios scopos exploratæ a D. G. Fahrenheit, R. S. S.*

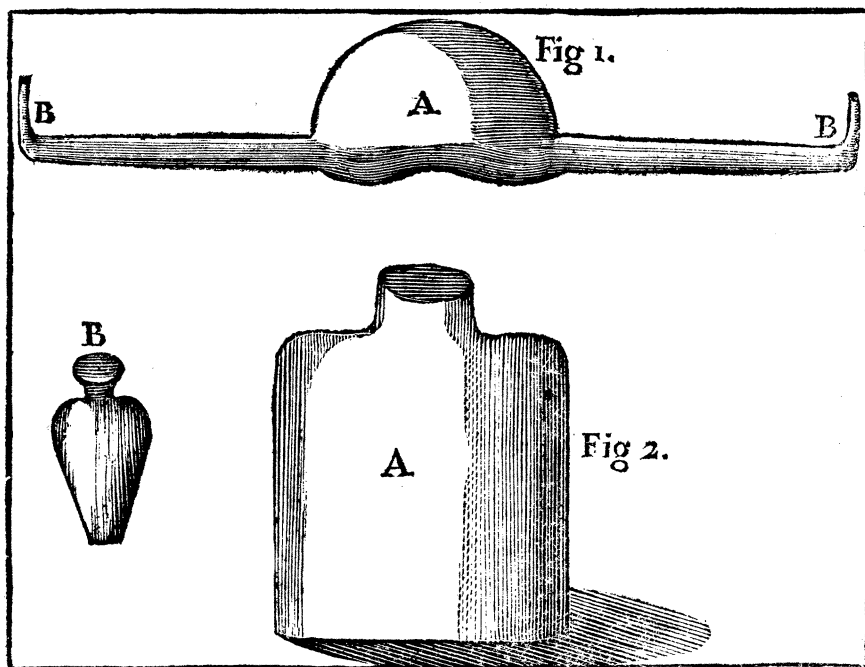
A Urum	—————	—————	—————	—————	19081
Mercurius	—————	—————	—————	—————	13575*
Plumbum	—————	—————	—————	—————	11350
Argentum	—————	—————	—————	—————	10481
Cuprum Suecicum	—————	—————	—————	—————	8834
Idem Japonense	—————	—————	—————	—————	8799
Ferrum	—————	—————	—————	—————	7817
Stannum provinciæ Indiæ Orientalis vulgo dictæ Malacca	—————	—————	—————	—————	7364
Stannum Anglicanum	—————	—————	—————	—————	7313
Marcafita alba	—————	—————	—————	—————	9850
Regulus Antimonii	—————	—————	—————	—————	6622
Aurichalcum	—————	—————	—————	—————	8412
Cryftallus de rupe	—————	—————	—————	—————	2669
Pyrites homogeneous	—————	—————	—————	—————	2584
					Cenis

Cinis clavellatus fordibus, faleq; neutro quodam (quod fere semper magis vel minus in cinere illo reperitur) depurgatus	—	—	—	3112
Sal illud neutrum	—	—	—	2642
Sal maritimum	—	—	—	2125
Nitrum	—	—	—	2150
Alumen	—	—	—	1738
Saccharum albissimum	—	—	—	1606 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oleum Vitrioli	—	—	—	1877 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
Lixivium cineris clavellati fale quantum fieri potuit imprægnatum	—	—	—	1563 *
Idem alio tempore præparatum	—	—	—	1571 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
Aqua fortis melioris notæ	—	—	—	1409 *
Spiritus nitri	—	—	—	1293 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
Aqua pluviatilis	—	—	—	1000 *
Oleum Raparum	—	—	—	913
Alcohol vini	—	—	—	826
Idem magis dephlegmatum.	—	—	—	825

Experimenta variis sunt facta modis. Corpora enim fixa, ut vulgo fieri solet, prius bilancis accuratioris ope in aere & deinde in aqua pluviatili sunt ponderata. Sallium pondus, prius in aere, & tunc in liquore idoneo quodam est exploratum, & deinde calculo ad gravitatem aquæ comparatum. Liqueorum gravitates, interdum Aræometro quodam singulari (cujus descriptionem alio tempore dabo) aliquando autem vasibus hic delineatis sunt indagatæ.

Globus Vitreus concavus A (*Fig. 1.*) ad Lampadis flammam satis magnus conficitur, duobus tubulis vitreis sibi oppositis B & B præditus. Tubulorum extremitates sunt apertæ, attenuatæ, & aliquantisper incurvatæ, ne liquor effluere possit. Globulus præterea in inferiori loco aliquantulum est applanatus, ut eo commodius bilanci imponi possit.

Icones instrumentorum quæ inservierunt ad facienda experimenta de gravitate specificâ liquorum.



Ampulla A (*Fig. 2.*) e tenuissimo vitro ad lampadis flammam paratur, collo satis largo prædita, cujus apertura operculo B, intus concavo tam accurate, quam fieri potest, clauditur.

Ope hujus ampullæ, etiam falium gravitates specificæ explorari possunt, & quidem hoc modo. Ampulla prius liquore quodam idoneo (in quo nempe sal, cujus gravitas exploranda est, non solvitur) impletur, & postquam liquoris innotuit pondus, liquor effunditur, atque vas probe exsiccat. Hoc factò, sale fere totum vas impletur, & salis pondus inquiritur; hoc noto, interstitia salis liquore replentur, ponderisq; incrementum a liquore addito quæritur. Si hocce incrementum ponderis a pondere toto liquoris subtrahitur, residuum exprimet gravitatem liquoris a sale deturbati.

Sal neutrum cineris clavellati in spiritu nitri nullam facit ebullitionem. Mercurium in spiritu nitri solutum albo colore præcipitat. Carbonibus superimpositum, crepitu in minores partes dirumpitur & dispergitur.

Nitrum in tigillo supra ignem fuit liquefactum, ut eo modo ab omni humiditate depurgaretur, spatiaque nonnulla aëre alias plena nitro ipso replerentur.

Gravitates liquorum, quæ asterisco notatæ sunt, ad gradum quadragesimum octavum meorum thermometrorum calculo sunt revocatæ, & nonnullorum jam in* experimentis de gradu ebullitionis liquorum quorundam facta est mentio.

Modus simplicissimus ad investigandam gravitatis differentiam, quæ a diverso temperamento fluidorum originem suam trahit, est, ut prius liquore minus calido (cujus tamen gradus ope Thermometri notus esse debet) vas aliquod repleatur, & ponderetur, deinde illud vas iterum calidiori liquore impleatur, & ut prius ponderetur. Si in hoc secundo experimento gradus caloris iterum est notatus, habebitur differentia gravitatis liquoris, a calore inter hos gradus effecta, quæ deinde ope calculi facile unicuique gradui attribui potest.

* *Phil. Transf.* No. 381.

Experimenta in aere sunt facta : addenda ergo erit unicuique; numero gravitas aeris, ut habeatur materiarum gravitas in vacuo. Est autem aeris gravitas specifica ad illam aquæ, fere ut 1 ad 1000, utpote Philosophiæ naturalis cultoribus abunde paret.

VII. *Some Considerations about the Cause of the universal Deluge, laid before the Royal Society, on the 12th of December 1694. By Dr. Edmond Halley, R. S. S.*

THE Account we have of the universal Deluge is no where so express as in the Holy Scriptures; and the exact Circumstances as to point of Time, do shew that some Records had been kept thereof more particularly than is wont in those things derived from remote Tradition, wherein the Historical *Minutiae* are lost by length of Time. But the same seem much too imperfect to be the Result of a full Revelation from the Author of this dreadful Execution upon Mankind, who would have spoke more amply as to the Manner thereof, had He thought fit to lay open the Secrets of Nature to the succeeding Race of Men; and I doubt not but to all that consider the 7th Chapter of *Genesis* impartially, it will pass for the Remains of a much fuller Account of the *Flood* left by the Patriarchs to their Posterity, and derived from the Revelation of *Noah* and his Sons. It must be granted, that there are some Difficulties as to the Construction of the *Ark*, the Reception and Agreement of the *Animals* among themselves, and Preservation of it in so immense and boundless an Ocean, during that *Wind* which